ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

OF THE

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HINDU AND BUDDHIST MONUMENTS,

NORTHERN CIRCLE,

FOR THE

Year ending 31st March 1918.

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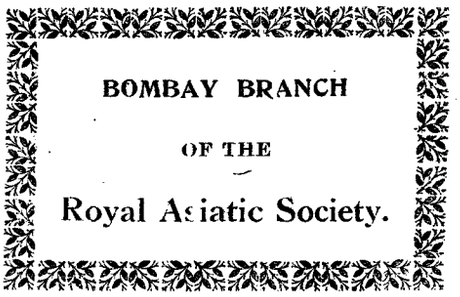

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ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT.

PART I.

DEPARTMENTAL NOTES.

Touring.

1. I held charge of the Office of Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, Northern Circle, throughout the year. I spent 247 days on tour including my three months' halt on duty at Simla. The remaining 118 days were spent at the headquarters, in connection with the usual office work, the arranging of impressions preserved in the office and the preparation of a card catalogue of books in my office library. At the beginning of the year I was at Sarnath in the Benares District, which I left on the 4th April and returned to Lahore on the 10th April after visiting *en route* the ancient remains at Kosam and Muttra. I visited Taxila from the 16th to 22nd April. The tope at Manikyala was inspected on the 1st June in connection with the countersigning of the completion certificate for special repairs. The months of July, August and September were spent in Simla as recess when I was engaged on the preparation of my Annual Report for the year 1916-17, contributions for Parts I and II of the Director-General of Archæology's Annual Report for 1915-16 and the writing of a paper on the Excavations at Hushkapura in Kashmir, which I read before the Punjab Historical Society and is now being enlarged into a memoir, and the usual routine of the office. On my return to Lahore, I inspected the ancient site of Bhera on the right bank of the Jhelum and the remains of Sabz Pind near Miani in the Shahpur District. On the 9th November I left for Deogarh in the Jhansi District in connection with the conservation of the monuments there. On my way I halted at Delhi to inspect the Mehrauli Iron Pillar and other monuments. I also halted at Jhansi for a few days to confer with the Collector and the Executive Engineer with regard to the Deogarh monuments. The work on these monuments was actually started on the 2nd November. I remained at Deogarh up to the 17th December except for a brief visit to Sarnath, where I was called to discuss with the Director-General of Archæology in India the measures of conservation which have since been executed on the Buddhist ruins there. On the 20th December I returned to Lahore in connection with the Conference of Librarians, which I was deputed to attend as a representative of the Director-General of Archæology in India. During my stay at Lahore, opportunity was seized to inspect the monuments at Amb in the Shahpur District and Malot, Sivaganga and Katas in the Jhelum District. On the 2nd February I proceeded to Sarnath in the Benares District and remained there in camp for the rest of the year to supervise the operations referred to above. During my halt at Sarnath I had to visit Gorakhpur to inspect the site of a temple for an image of Vishnu discovered there in 1914 for which I was required to furnish designs. I also inspected the tomb of Kabir Shah at Maghar in the Basti District, the ancient ruins of Sravasti in the Gonda and Bahraich Districts and the monuments at and in the neighbourhood of Mahoba in the Hamirpur District.

Preservation of Hindu and Buddhist Monuments.

2. During the year under report Rs. 5,003-0-8 were expended on special works of conservation and Rs. 3,420-3-6 on annual repairs to the Hindu and Buddhist Monuments in the Punjab. The special works executed were those at the temple at Malot in the Jhelum District and Baijnath temple, the Kangra Fort and the rock-cut temples at Masrur in the Kangra District. In the United Provinces the expenditure on special works on Hindu and Buddhist Monuments amounted to Rs. 5,488-2-5, of which Rs. 998 was provided by the Local Government and the balance from the Imperial funds. Rs. 2,082-8-9 were devoted to annual repairs in the province. The monuments that received special repairs were those of Deogarh and Sarnath and detailed accounts of these works are inserted in Part II of this report.

Reports on the condition of Hindu and Buddhist Monuments have been received from Public Works Department officers in the Punjab and the United Provinces. The only points that deserve notice here are the following :—The Raja Karn-ka-Qila at Thanesar requires repairs,* while the Superintending Engineer, 2nd Circle, recommends that the Sidhnath temple at Baijnath should

*I have recently inspected this site. There are no archæological buildings here and consequently no repairs are needed.

be removed from the list of monuments in the charge of the Public Works Department, as it is in ruins. It is also reported that the Nurpur Fort and temple and the Kotla Fort require repairs. An estimate for special repairs required at the Dwarahat temples was sanctioned, but on re-consideration it was decided to carry out only absolutely urgent repairs at present, and these were carried out in part. Lakhamandal temple in the Pargana Jaunsar Bawar in the Dehra Dun District is said to be in a state of disrepair. These monuments will be inspected and reports on them submitted to Government in due course.

Protection of Ancient Monuments under Act VII of 1904.

3. The Deputy Commissioner, Rohtak, forwarded a note from the District Superintendent of Police in which that officer recommended that Bohr Khokra Kot, an ancient city site near Rohtak should be declared a protected monument. A suitable proposal will be submitted on the subject after inspection. In the last year's report it was stated that proposals for the declaration of 35 monuments in the Jhansi District in the United Provinces had been submitted to Government. It is gratifying to note that 34, namely, three at Barwa Sagar, one at Gahrao, one at Sakrar, one at Lalitpur, eleven at Chandpur, twelve at Dudhai and four at Deogarh including the Gupta temple, the three ghâts, the Kuraiya Bir temple and the 31 Jaina temples in the Deogarh Fort have already been declared protected. I have drawn the attention of the Government to the 35th monument, namely, the Varaha temple at Deogarh, and it is expected that this proposal will also be accepted. The temple on the bridge of Tikaitganj in the Lucknow District was also brought under protection.

Communications to and accommodation at Hindu and Buddhist Monuments in the United Provinces.

4. During the year under review I received an order from the United Provinces Government directing me to submit recommendations on the provision of better means of communication to and accommodation for the use of visitors at places of archæological and historical interest. I have submitted my proposals on the principal monuments in the United Provinces.

Museums.

5. *Lahore.*—The Central Museum, Lahore, was enriched with many valuable works of art, most interesting of which are an illustrated Persian manuscript of the Panj Ganj or the five works of the Poet Nizami written in the latter part of the 15th century, twenty-four paintings on paper and cloth illustrating passages from the Markandeya and Chandi. They originally formed part of a manuscript and exhibit a mixed Persian and Hindi style. Mr. Sana Ullah, the Archæological Chemist, whose services were placed at the disposal of the Curator, by the Director-General of Archæology in India, cleaned and preserved a number of antiquities in the Museum. Fourteen silver coins were added to the coin cabinet of the Museum.

Muttra.—The museum received during the year under report the same unstinted attention from the Honorary Curator, Rai Bahadur Pandit Radha Krishna, as he bestowed upon it in the previous years. He added to the institution about 200 new sculptures most of which were recovered by excavation and the rest acquired from his private purse and presented to the Museum. In my last year's report I recorded his munificent donation of Rs. 2,000, the whole of which was expended during the year under report on trial excavations at some of the ancient sites near Muttra. The mounds attacked were the Girdharpur Tila, the Bajna site and the Gayatri Tila. A summary of the results obtained will be found in Part II of this report.

The Museum was inspected by a number of eminent visitors including the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Education Department of the Government of India, His Highness the Maharaja of Durbhanga, Sir William Duke and the Hon'ble Mr. B. N. Basu, all of whom in their remarks in the Visitors' Book lay stress on the urgent need of the extension of the Museum. The accommodation in the building is not nearly sufficient for all the antiquities brought together in this institution and it is hoped that after the war the matter will receive immediate attention of the Government.

In addition to his duties as Honorary Curator of the Museum, Rai Bahadur Pandit Radha Krishna rendered valuable services in the cause of

recruitment. I venture to quote an extract from a letter which the Assistant Recruiting Officer, Muttra District, wrote to him acknowledging his help :—

Extract.

"Of course there are something like 20 recruits which you have contributed making your grand total somewhere on the right side of 100 which is the greatest number contributed by any one in this district. But it is not for this that I wish to thank you ; for there is work that can never be measured by mere figures, I refer to your great assistance in getting me in touch with the Raises and Zamindars, of your unremitting zeal in attending the office almost daily to help and advice; to your visits with me in the villages on propaganda work during these trying days, and many other acts of kindness; any your cheerful optimistic vieds have often helped me and I appreciate them very much."

Sarnath.—A large number of fragmentary sculptures, earthen vessels, terra-cotta figures and a few clay sealings were found during the clearance works carried out by me at the Buddhist ruins at Sarnath, and deposited in the Museum. The second and revised edition of the *Guide to the Buddhist Ruins of Sarnath* was published and is now on sale at the Museum.

Lucknow.—The new acquisitions to the archæological section of the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, included five well-preserved mediæval Buddhist sculptures from Mahoba in the Hamirpur District which were presented by the District Officer of that District at the recommendation of this office, a large number of antiquities obtained by the Curator from the Mirzapur District, a few interesting early mediæval sculptures from Sivadwara in the same District, an inscribed handle of jade with the name of the Emperor Jahangir dated in the year 21 of his reign and the Hijri year 1036, and a brass image of Natesa standing on an *apasmarapurusha*. Other objects added to the Museum, that should be mentioned here were a sandstone obelisk (height 4'—3") with scenes from the legend of Krishna, a seated image of Parvati practising penance, a sculpture (height 11") exhibiting what appears to be Yasoda feeding the baby Krishna, a terra-cotta sealing of the Gupta period belonging to a temple of Sankara and Narayana from Sunet near Ludhiana in the Punjab similar to that reported on in my Annual Report for 1916-17, and a collection of 135 photographs of the Asoka inscriptions. The total number of coins added to the coin cabinet of the museum during the year under report was 169, of which 28 were gold, 76 silver and the remaining 67 copper. "The most interesting of these coins" says Mr. Dikshit, "are seven gold Pathans, including two unique coins of Ghiyath-ud-din Tughlaq and Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq (Mint Fort Deogir), one zodiacal (libra) mohar of Jahangir, a gold coin of Puragupta, a rare variety of the archer type of Chandragupta II, 13 South Indian gold coins of the newly discovered type from the Kodur find and belonging to the Telugu-Chola, Rashtrakula and Pallava dynasties, five silver didrachms of Heliocles, Philoxenes, Menander, Hippostratos and Lononos with Spalahores (the first two being very rare) ; a silver two-anna piece of Akbar, mint Lahore, 43 Ilahi and a fine Nisar of Shahjahan, mint Akbarnagar, dated 1065 H."

The Curator held the class in archæology regularly from August to November and it was well attended throughout. He also delivered a lecture on "the scope of Indian Archæology" in the Canning College, Lucknow.

Epigraphy.

6. During the year under report about 200 inscriptions were copied and deciphered. 157 of them are briefly described in the list at the end of the report, and all but three including a Persian epigraph from Mahoba came from Deogarh in the Jhansi District. Three of the inscriptions are in the Brahmi characters of the Gupta period, the largest and most interesting of them being the seven-line inscription in the Narghati at Deogarh attached to a relief of the same period exhibiting the eight divine mothers (*ashta-matarah*). All the other inscriptions noticed in the list are in Sanskrit or Hindi and Nagari characters and about sixty of them are dated in terms of the Vikrama or Saka era. Their chief interest lies in the help they give in dating the sculptures and the monuments on which they are engraved, as well as for the history of the development of the Nagari script. Some of them possess special value for the Jaina art and iconography as they supply the names of twenty out of the twenty-four

yakshis of the Jaina pantheon. Further particulars of these images will be found in their appropriate places.

Publications.

7. During the year under review the following publications were prepared by me :—

(1) The Annual Report of the Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, Northern Circle, for the year 1916-17.

(2) An article on the excavations at Huvishkapura in Kashmir.

(3) An Inspection and Conservation Note on the Monuments at and near Mahoba in the Hamirpur District.

Personnel.

8. Pandit Janardan Bhatt, M.A., resigned the post of Assistant Surveyor on the forenoon of the 1st November 1917, and Lala Munshi Ram Beri, the clerk, carried on the combined duties of Assistant Surveyor and clerk up to the end of the year. M. Ghulam Muhammad, the Head Draftsman, availed of privilege leave from the 1st September 1917 to the 6th November 1917 and 15th November to 30th November 1917 and M. Ghulam Nabi, the photographer, from 9th of May 1917 to the 3rd August 1917. Babu Bhura Mal, the second draftsman, officiated for both of them and in other times assisted the photographer in his photographic work in addition to his own duties. During the year under review both the draftsmen prepared nineteen new drawings and completed several others in ink. The photographer prepared as many as 190 photographs and 500 prints from the negatives and about 200 estampages of inscriptions. I record my highest appreciation of the work done by all the members of my staff, whose assistance during the field season was especially useful, for in addition to their ordinary duties they cheerfully bore heavy work in connection with the conservation and excavation works carried out during the year. The total expenditure on salaries, travelling allowances and office contingencies during the year 1917-18 amounted to Rs. 14,955-3-2.

Programme for 1918-19.

9. The first half of the month of April will be spent in the supervision of conservation work at Sarnath and Deogarh, and the inspection of monuments at Muttra. The rest of April and May will be spent at the headquarters on the usual office routine and other miscellaneous work. June, July and August will be devoted, at Simla, to the writing of the Annual Progress Report for the past year, of one or two memoirs for the series of monographs which have taken the place of the Annual Report, Part II, of the Director-General of Archæology and to the preparation of a summary of the Archæological works carried out in my Circle for incorporation in the Annual Administrative Report of the Director-General. During the month of September I expect to visit the monuments at Kapal Mochan in the Ambala District, the Asoka Rock inscription at Kalsi in the Dehra Dun District, and the monuments of Thanesar, Rohtak and Mehrauli near Delhi. At the last mentioned place I intend to copy the later historical inscriptions on the Iron Pillar transcripts of which Dr. Vogel has requested me to supply to him for an article he is writing for the Journal of the Punjab Historical Society. The months of October, November and December will be occupied with the inspection of conservation works carried out by the Public Works Department in the Kangra District, and at Malot in the Jhelum District, where in addition to the inspection of the preliminary works executed there I have to give instructions for the preparation of an estimate for the special repairs to be carried out to the temple. Part of these months will be reserved for the listing of monuments in the Jullundur Division. In the beginning of January I will proceed to the United Provinces and the rest of the cold weather and part of the spring will be devoted to the continuance of repairs started last year at Sarnath, the supervision of further works at Deogarh for which the Jaina Community of Jhansi and Lalitpur are going to provide funds and the supervision of the repairs to Garhwa Fort in the Allahabad District for which an estimate amounting to Rs. 1,010 has been framed and submitted to Government for sanction. Other monuments in the United Provinces which I propose to inspect in the next field season are those of Soron, Bilsad in Etah District, Muttra, Sankisa in the Farrukhabad District and those in the Banda and Cawnpore districts. A few days' halt will also be necessary at Kasia in the Gorakhpur District to inspect and advise on the improvements and repairs that are going to be carried out there by the Public Works Department with funds provided by the Buddhist Community.

PART II.

A.—PRESERVATION OF MONUMENTS.

1. *Punjab.*—Preliminary operations were carried out at the Malot temple. The ugly modern platform which had been built round the temple some years ago was dismantled and it is gratifying to note that parts of the old basement of the temple have been found intact, so that it will be possible to re-build it on the original plan. A scaffolding has been put up for the proper examination of the roof and an estimate for further repairs will be prepared after an inspection of the monument. At the Baijnath temple lime plaster was scraped off the stone carvings and other minor repairs were carried out. The conservation work carried out at the Kangra Fort consisted of repairs to the arch of the main gateway and the walls adjoining it and the construction of a dry stone paved path from the main gateway of the Fort to the temple inside it, and of another stone pavement in front of the main gateway. The repairs effected at the rock-cut temples at Masrur included the underpinning of masonry, grouting of cracks in the structures, fitting the Hanuman image on the floor, construction of a new *tulasi*-stand, clearance of vegetation, excavation around the plinth of the temple and stacking of images. Important conservation works were carried out at Taxila under the direct supervision of the Director-General of Archæology in India and full particulars of them will be found in his Annual Report.

Amb.—The ancient remains of Amb in the Salt Range in the Shahpur District are situated on the top of an extensive plateau overlooking the modern village. The old town was once a large place and was fortified with a strong circuit wall, 32′-6″ wide, and composed of large blocks of stone. On the outside it was strengthened with bastions built of the same material, one of which is 57′-6″ × 36′. All the houses inside the surrounding wall are now in ruins and the only buildings of interest that have survived are two temples, not three as stated by General Cunningham and Mr. Rodgers. Like the temple at Malot, these temples are constructed in a semi-Kashmiri style with cinquefoil arches instead of trefoil ones as is the case in the temples of Kashmir. The spires of the temple are in the usual Northern Indian style. The exact date of these monuments is not yet ascertainable. It is noteworthy that all the temples in the Salt Range that I have so far inspected are built in lime mortar. The anti-chamber of the larger temple at Amb has disappeared, but the cella itself which is three-storeyed can be preserved for a long time to come. Very useful repairs have already been carried out at both these temples by the Public Works Department out of grants for annual repairs. The facing of the lower parts of the walls of the larger temple had fallen down and has been restored, though it must be confessed that the work has lacked skilled supervision. There is a great deal of more work to be done including the excavation and conservation of the basements of both temples. My inspection and conservation notes on these monuments and on those at Katas will be submitted to Government shortly.

Katas.—Between Malot and Katas there is an interesting temple named the Siva-Ganga temple similar in style and construction to the temple at Malot, but it is in use and so completely restored and modernized by the priest in charge of it that it is difficult to decide how much of the old structure is preserved under the later accretions, though it is obvious that the sub-structure up to the cornice of the cella and the portico has not undergone any structural alterations. Two of the temples of the Satghara group at Katas have been similarly restored by the owners, and as these temples contain no images and are apparently not used for worship it may be possible, with the consent of the owners, to do away with the modern additions and to bring back to view the original shape of the monuments. The remaining temples of the group are ruined and a few of them past repair. The large basement on which these temples rest can be improved and the retaining wall repaired, especially on the east side where a flight of steps, which gave access to the principal temple, lies buried.

B.—EXPLORATION AND CONSERVATION IN THE UNITED PROVINCES.

Sarnath.—The operations carried out at Sarnath comprised the general clearance of the greater part of the site, arrangements for

drainage and urgent structural repairs to some of the monuments. I take this opportunity to acknowledge my indebtedness to Sir John Marshall for valuable advice received from him on this subject. The work was carried out under my personal supervision and I am gratified to state that considerable progress was made with it as the whole of the site with the exception of the area between the monasteries and the lake on the north side was dug up to a depth of a foot to a foot and a half, completely freed from brick-bats and other rubbish and then levelled and thoroughly rammed down with stone rollers. The slopes of the trenches were improved and three new flights of steps were provided at suitable places for the convenience of the visitors. It is intended to cover the whole of the area thus cleared with turf, but as the time was not quite suitable for the planting of grass, the work had to be postponed till the next year. Another important measure that is urgently required is the construction of canals with bridges at suitable points for the carrying away of water from the site. Plans and estimates for one such canal starting from the eastern approach of the Main Shrine and discharging into the *jhil* to the north of the site were submitted to and approved by the Director-General of Archæology in India but time could not be found to take this work in hand.

It should be observed that when the area to the south of the Jagat Singh Stupa was being cleared the remains of a new monastery of the late mediæval period came to light immediately to the west of Kittoe's monastery. It is built on the usual plan with a well preserved brick well in the north-east corner of the inner courtyard. The latter is 30 feet square and paved in brick, the thickness of the surrounding wall being 2'-6". The verandah which separated the cells from the open court in the middle was supported on stone columns, bases of a few of which were found *in situ*. All the cells of the monastery have disappeared with the exception of two, but the excavation revealed the fact that underneath this monastery there exist the remains of an earlier one of about the same dimensions, but built of larger bricks measuring 14½" × 9½" × 2½". The well referred to above was cleared down to the water-level. The only objects found in it were a few clay seals and sealings. One of these a die (1¼" in diameter) contains in reversed characters of the mediæval period, a legend which I read *Sri-Sishyodah*. Another piece belonged to the *Mula-gandhakuti* of the Holy One.

The monastery fell a prey to the same conflagration which destroyed Kittoe's monastery.

Kittoe's Monastery.—Since its excavation in 1851-52 by Major M. Kittoe, this building had received no attention of any kind with the result that its plan had become so utterly obscure that it was scarcely recognizable as a monastery. In the rains the building becomes one large pool of water and suitable means for its drainage will have to be devised. The measures carried out during the past year have brought back to view the greater part of the foundations of the building and throw useful light on the arrangement and history of the monument. In the first place it is found that the central cell in the north row is not, as was imagined by General Cunningham, the chapel of the monastery but the entrance chamber, the rooms that project towards the north being respectively the portico and guard rooms. Secondly, it seems probable that a second court lies buried to the east side. Lastly, it becomes evident that whereas the monastery excavated by Major Kittoe was presumably constructed in the mediæval period, it is built upon the ruins of an older monastery. On the floor of the upper monastery in one of the cells, I cleared up, I found a terra-cotta sealing with the Buddhist creed in characters of about the 9th century A. D. The approximate date of the earlier monastery is supplied by about a dozen sealings which were found in the same cell about two feet below the floor of the upper monastery. These sealings belonged to the Gandhakuti of the Holy One and are palæographically assignable to about the sixth or the seventh century A. D.

The eastern cells of the later monastery have entirely disappeared but the walls of the lower monastery underneath them have survived and are composed of bricks measuring 17½" × 11" × 2½".

The minor antiquities found in the clearance of the cells of the south row included an alms-bowl of fine clay similar to No. F (*b*) 92 in the Sarnath Musuem and containing some white stuff, perhaps cooked rice, goblets and other earthen vessels. A big *chati* and two or three cooking pots contained burnt grain and remnants of cooked rice, which corroborates Major Kittoe's conclusion that the monastery must have been destroyed by a sudden fire so that the inmates had no time even for finishing their meals.

Suitable repairs were carried out to the remains of the monastery described above. Repairs were also carried out to about fifty other structures, mostly stupas and chaityas in the area around the Jagat Singh Stupa, and to a few others in the group around the Dhamekh Stupa.

Deogarh.—The work carried out at Deogarh was planned in accordance with the recommendations of Mr. H. Hargreaves contained in his Inspection and Conservation Notes on the Monuments of Deogarh. I was present at Deogarh throughout the operations. The conservation of the Jaina temples in the Fort was executed by the Public Works Department while the excavations at the Gupta and Varaha temples were conducted by myself.

At the Gupta temple the whole of the basement was brought to light in a fairly good state of preservation. The upper plinth of the basement has, however, entirely disappeared though the analogy of the Varaha temple which is undoubtedly a somewhat later copy of this temple leaves no room for doubting that an upper plinth did exist at the Gupta temple. More regrettable is the loss of the greater part of the uppermost two or three courses, as most of these blocks were presumably decorated with important sculptures including scenes from the Ramayana. From the middle of each side of the basement projects a staircase, the steps of which are everywhere ruined, and between these and the corners the sides are advanced in shallow projections which were composed from top to bottom of sculptured stones. The greatest height of the lower plinth is 6′-8″ and as only one course, namely, the cornice is wanting at this point, its total height can not have exceeded 7′-6″. At the corners of the basement, the excavations revealed the basements of smaller shrines, while further out to the north and south the remains of a number of other shrines were brought to light, though no remains of any original surrounding wall of the temple were found. The modern enclosure wall built by the Public Works Department which overlapped three of the staircases of the temple was demolished and a new one at a suitable distance from the monument will be constructed to keep away the cattle, etc. The sculptures discovered in the course of the excavations included a large number of reliefs exhibiting domestic scenes, fragments of images of Vishnu and a well-preserved relief (Photo No. 2283) depicting the visit of Rama and Lakshmana to the hermitage of the Sabari. This was the only sculpture connected with the Ramayana that was recovered by my excavations, but two others were rescued from the modern wall in which they had been built up and they no doubt owe their safety to this circumstance. One (Photo No. 2282) of them depicts the well-known scene in the Panchavati forest when Lakshmana cut off the nose and ear of Surpanakha; the other (Photo No. 2284) represents a man and a boy, the former drawing his bow in the act of shooting an arrow, the latter stringing a bow, perhaps Rama and Lakshmana. Other sculptures of this nature which once adorned the sides of the basement of this temple have been irretrievably lost. Four fragmentary sculptures, however, which might have belonged to this series were found in the jungle by Mr. Y. R. Gupte, late Assistant Surveyor. One of these (Photo. No. 2312) probably represents the installation of Sugriva by Rama. In another one (Photo No. 2311) we notice Rama, Lakshmana and Sita standing side by side, while tho two remaining ones (Photos Nos. 2213-14) exhibit uncertain scenes which might be the fight between Sugriva and Bali and the showing of the ring of Rama to Sita in the Asoka forest in Lanka. In style, these Ramayana sculptures seem to be somewhat later than the Gupta temple and the sculptured panels in its walls which no doubt are very early Gupta work. It is, therefore, not impossible that these sculptures from the basement might have been added at a later renewal of it. Even so, they are invested with a peculiar interest

and are valuable, as the only other plastic illustrations of the story of the Ramayana known to us are a few terra-cottas found by Dr. Vögel at Saheth-Maheth.

As to the dedication of the temple, the excavations did not yield any absolutely definite evidence, as no fragments of the cult image, the sculptured frame of which is lying in the temple, were reclaimed. The discovery of numerous fragments of statuettes of Vishnu and the absence of any representations of his several incarnations except Rama make it probable that the temple was dedicated to Vishnu himself and the name of Dasavatara temple proposed by Mr. P. C. Mukerjee is untenable, though it is not impossible that like the Varaha temple in the fort, this temple may also have been dedicated to that incarnation. Only one non-Vaishnava fragment (Photo No. 2309) representing Siva and Parvati with Ganesa and Kumara on his peacock was found in the excavations and it may well have been brought from some other temple.

Varaha temple.—The Varaha temple mound in the south-west corner of the Deogarh Fort which on my arrival at Deogarh was found to be enveloped in dense jungle with huge trees growing out of it was completely excavated. The only portions of the temple that had survived and have been exposed by my excavations are the greater part of the basement which must have been rebuilt twice during the life of the temple and the lower part of the cella. There is no means of ascertaining the precise date of its destruction, but two brief Nagari inscriptions of Samvat 1550 which came to light on the walls of the cella clearly show that the temple must have been in use until after that date. In the absence of the superstructure it is not possible to ascertain its exact design though it is obvious that it must have been similar to that of the Gupta temple described above, with a spire. The only part of the spire that was found during the excavations was the *amalaka*. The survival of the lower part of the spire of the Gupta temple led General Cunningham to assign that monument a later date than the Gupta period, namely, c. 600 A. D., as the only other complete shrine of the Gupta period, namely, the temple at Sanchi, has a flat roof The discovery of an early Gupta epigraph on one of the columns lying in the Gupta temple and the style of the sculptures inserted in its walls proclaim it to be a monument of the early Gupta period. It may, therefore, safely be inferred that already in the Gupta period, temples with spires were not unknown.

Apart, however, from the general resemblance of the design and style of the Gupta and the Varaha temples referred to above, the latter reveals another important feature which is common to both. This consists of sculptured panels one of which was visible on the top of the mound at the time of the excavation while the other two were exposed by the excavations. These panels illustrate the same subjects as those in the walls of the Gupta temple and like them originally occupied the central portions of three of the walls of the cella. Two of these panels in the Gupta temple were rightly interpreted by General Cunningham as representing the deliverance of the lord of elephants by Vishnu and the sleep of Narayana on the snake Ananta. The third sculpture was then identified as Siva as a Mahayogi attended by another ascetic. The credit of finding out the correct interpretation of this relief belongs to Mr. Y. R. Gupte, late Assistant Surveyor, who has shown that the sculpture really illustrates the penance of Nara and Narayana on the Himalayas. Nara and Narayana together are described as the fourth incarnation of Vishnu in the Bhagavata Purana, Skanda XI, Adhyaya 4, verses 6 sq. and the story of their austerities is described in detail in this and other Puranas. The only other sculpture found in the excavation besides those referred to above was the torso of an image of Vishnu broken in two. The missing part of the left leg of the colossal statue of Varaha was recovered and will be refixed to it.

The Jaina temples.—The Deogarh Fort in which the Jaina temples are situated has not yet been completely surveyed. The rampart still exists in a more or less complete preservation around the Fort, except on the river side where it has either tumbled down or was not built at all. The wall is composed of stone masonry, which consists of large hammer-dressed blocks in the lower portions, but smaller ones in the superstructure, the core being made up of stone rubble. The outer curtain of the wall is strengthened with buttresses.

Some of these were measured by me and these range in size from 28′ × 27′-6″ to 61′ × 49′. The maximum height of the rampart, where it is complete, is 20′. The thin parapets at the top of the rampart are 3′-7″ in height and are pierced with loop-holes. They were ascended by flights of steps provided on the inside of the wall. An interesting fact that came to light at my examination of these remains is that from the north-east corner of the Fort starts another stone wall about 21′ thick which was traced for over 600′ up to the edge of the hill on the north side. This wall may have belonged to another court of the Fort, which has now perished. A search for monuments in the unexplored portions of the Fort revealed the existence of a large semi-circular enclosure immediately above the Raj Ghati, the exact purpose of which is not yet ascertainable. The hill on which the Fort is situated extends for a considerable distance in the eastern direction and it is expected that a careful exploration of the area will bring to light other relics of interest.

The Jaina temples occupy the eastern portion of the Fort and are enclosed by an inner surrounding wall, the date of which is not known. A few of the stones in the wall bear inscriptions (Nos. 125—127 of the list) in characters of about the 12th century A. D. and as they record the erection of a *dana-sala* or a hall for the giving of alms, they must have been obtained from the ruins of that structure. The operations carried out among the Jaina temples comprised the removal of vegetation from all the thirty-one temples, the clearance of *débris* from around them, the repairs of the roofs and the cutting down of trees which obscured a full view of the monuments. The removal of the large tree from the south-west corner of temple No. 4 was a particularly difficult piece of work as its roots had already caused a considerable damage to the structure and would have undoubtedly destroyed t in a few more years. The basement of temple No. 2 was buried under its own *débris* and was completely excavated and repaired. The *mandapa* of the temple has disappeared, and the only remnants of it that have survived are the bases of the stone columns on which it rested.

The operations referred to above brought to light numerous sculptures most of which are in excellent preservation and over two hundred inscriptions. Estampages of all these were prepared and 157 of them have been deciphered and briefly described in Appendix A, the rest being of no historical interest. These sculptures and inscriptions are of considerable value for the history of Jaina art and mythology and the monuments to which they are attached. Among the sculptures disclosed a special interest attaches to figures of twenty out of the twenty-four Jaina *yakshis* which are carved on up-right slabs inserted in the intercolumniations of the *verandah* of temple No. 12. What makes these figures all the more useful for the purpose of Jaina iconography is the fact that each one of them has the name of the *yakshi* engraved on it, and is accompanied by a figure of the corresponding Jina or Tirthankara. As far as I am aware, no sculptural representations of any of these *yakshis* have yet been noticed anywhere in Northern India. It is to be regretted that the figures of the remaining four *yakshis* in temple No. 12 are hidden from view by the addition of a later porch. Larger representations of four of these goddesses with donative inscriptions were also found in temple No. 19. They are a four-armed standing image of Sarasvati (Photo No. 2262), a sixteen-armed seated image of Chakresvari (Photo No. 2260) on her vehicle the Garuda, an eight-armed image of Jvalamalini on a bull (Photo No. 2261) and the base of a standing image of Padmavati (Photo No 2263). One of these bears the date Vikrama Samvat 1126 (c. A. D. 1070) which from the similarity of their style must also be the date of the other three sculptures. I should also mention here an interesting image (Photo No. 2221) of Gomatesvara or Bahubali, the second son of the Tirthankara Rishabha, standing in the *mandapa* of the temple No. 12, which also dates from about the 11th century A. D. The only other published examples of this sculpture are the colossal images at Sravana Belgola in Southern India which date from Saka Samvat 1353 to 1525 (*Ep. Ind.*, Volume VII). Another interesting subject of Jaina mythology illustrated in these sculptures is portrayed in a relief (Photo No. 2229) in which we notice a man and a woman standing side by side with babies in their arms under a tree. These babies I identify as the happy twins of the Sushama-Sushama period of the present cycle (*avasarpini*). The tree must then be one of the *kalpadrumas* which supplied all the needs of humanity in that period.

Among the inscriptions copied in the Jaina temples as many as sixty are dated. Their dates range between the Vikrama years 919 and 1876 and their value for the history of the development of the Nagari script is considerable. The earliest inscription copied in temple No. 1 is dated in Vikrama Samvat 1113 (No. 10) and this is approximately the date of this monument. A long inscription in corrupt Sanskrit engraved on a slab built up in a modern wall in the porch of temple No. 12 states that the *mandapa* of the temple of Santinatha was caused to be built by one Pati Jug Raj in the Vikrama year 1493, Saka 1358. This, however, is not the date of the original construction of the *mandapa* for another inscription cut on the west face of its basement contains the date Samvat 1394 so that the structure must have been already in existence, and Pati Jug Raj must have only improved or renewed the *mandapa*. But while these inscriptions supply the approximate date of the addition of the *mandapa*, no epigraphical evidence was found which could fix the precise age of the cella itself. The colossal statue of Santinatha in the dark sanctum was carefully examined, and obviously does not bear any inscription. In the northern verandah of this temple I noticed a curious inscribed slab (height 3′-2″; width 1′-5″) which in the inscription carved on it is called a *Jnana sila*, containing specimens of eighteen dialects (*bhasha*) and eighteen scripts. The inscription was caused to be written by a certain Sasha (kha)-namdi. In this connection it is interesting to observe that Brahmi*; the daughter of Rishabhadeva, the first Jina who flourished in the Sushama-Dushama period of the present cycle, is said to have invented eighteen different alphabets including Turkish, Nagari, all the Dravidian dialects, Canarese, Persian, and the character used in Orissa. The first seven lines of the epigraph, indeed, contain specimens of different alphabets mostly Dravidian and including the Brahmi of the Maurya period, though Turkish and Persian are absent.

A pillar standing in front of temple No. 18 records that two *mana-stambhas* were set up in Samvat 1121 before the *matha* of Rajyapala, which must be identified with this temple, though who this Rajyapala was is not known.

The three *ghats* in the southern boundary of the Deogarh Fort do not require any conservation. They are inscribed with a number of epigraphs only one of which, namely, the inscription of the reign of Kirtivarman, has so far been published. Estampages of all the others were made during my stay at Deogarh. The earliest and most interesting of these is an inscription (No. 1) of seven lines in late Gupta characters engraved on the Narghati immediately above a relief exhibiting the eight divine mothers with Ganesa at the proper left end and a male figure holding a *vina* at the other end, presumably Narada. The inscription is a Prasasti composed throughout in good metrical Sanskrit. It records the making of "an imperishable abode for the divine mothers," which abode can be no other than the niche containing the relief referred to, by Svamibhata, a son of Kesava, a son of Gomilaka of the solar race. Dr. Führer who has briefly noticed this inscription in his Monumental Antiquities of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, page 233, reads Samvat 609 as the date of the *prasasti*, but I am unable to find any trace of it in the record. Other sculptures of the same age carved on the side wall of this flight of steps are a well-preserved four-armed standing figure of Vishnu with one face, a standing figure of Surya and an image of Durga slaying the buffalo-demon. Only one inscription of those copied at the Sidh-ki-gupha contains historical information of any value. It is dated in the Vikrama Samvat 1789 and mentions a few of the late Bandella chiefs of Chanderi, who are Maharajadhiraja Devisimha and his grandson Durgasimha. It also mentions Rajas Udetsingh, Chhatrasal, Kusalsingh and Tejsingh.

Mahoba.—At the suggestion of Kunwar Maharaj Singh, C.I.E., Collector of Hamirpur, I inspected the monuments at and in the immediate neighbourhood of Mahoba in February last An Inspection and Conservation Note on these monuments has been submitted to the Director-General of Archæology in India for his approval. The Rahilya temple, four miles to the north-west of the town of Mahoba is the largest of all the temples existing in the neighbourhood of Mahoba, but is now encumbered with ugly buttresses that have been built up to support broken architraves and walls of the *antarala*.

Cf., Mrs. Stevenson's *Heart of Jainism*, p. 274.

Ugly masonry pillars have also been erected under broken lintels in the Kakra Marh temple in the Madan Sagar lake which will have to be removed when the conservation of the temple is undertaken. Another important measure of conservation will be the clearance of *débris* of the superstructure from the inferior of the spire. The three-shrined temple at Makarbai some ten miles to the north-east of Mahoba has been described in General Cunningham's Survey Reports as a Bauddha sanctuary. It is more probably a Jaina temple. The temple at the village of Sijari, eight miles south-west of Mahoba, does not seem to have been noticed anywhere. It consists of three rectangular chambers ranged on three sides of a small pillared *mandapa* and measures 27′ × 32′ externally. Each of these *dalans* was surmounted with three spires, but those on the south side have completely collapsed. All round these chambers on the inside exist lines of moulded pedestals which originally supported images. A few fragmentary sculptures are deposited in a house not far from the temple. One of these represents Buddha at the moment of his enlightenment, while another fragment of about the end of the 11th century presumably represents a Jaina Tirthankara. I was told that the latter sculpture originally belonged to the temple being described and to judge from its architectural style, the temple is attributable to the same period. The temple was most probably dedicated to the Jaina Tirthankaras.

Muttra.—Among the trial excavations carried out by Rai Bahadur Pandit Radha Krishna those at Girdharpur mound and the Bajna site nearly four miles to the west of Muttra deserve notice. The operations at the latter site revealed at the depth of 2′ below the surface a floor measuring 6′-3″ × 4′-4″ and composed of glazed tiles, 12″ × 8″ each, which seem to date from the Kushana period. The motifs chased on the tiles are the *tri-ratna* symbol mounted on a wheel, a lotus flower, a bird, etc. The tiles were carefully removed to the Museum at Muttra.

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Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments,

Northern Circle.

APPENDIX A.

Inscriptions copied in 1917-18.

Serial No.	Locality.	Inscribed object.	Dimensions.	Language and script.	Date and ruler's name.	Remarks.
1	Deogarh Fort (District Jhansi) ...	Nar Ghati	Inscribed surface is 1 foot 11 inches × 1 foot 1 inch.	Sanskrit, late Gupta ...	Svamibhata, son of Kesava, son of Gomilaka.	The inscription records the making of an abode for the eight divine mothers (*matrinam mandalam*) who are represented in a relief immediately below the inscription.
2	Ditto ditto ...	Sidh-ki-gupha	Two lines and a third line in modern Nagari.	Ditto.		
3	Deogarh (District Jhansi) ...	Pillar in compound of Gupta Temple.	Two lines	Sanskrit-Gupta	...	Records that the column on which this inscription is engraved was a gift of Bhagavat Govinda to the feet of the lord of Kesavapura, which probably refers to the image of Vishnu which was worshipped in the Gupta Temple.
4	Deogarh Fort (District Jhans) ...	Pillar to west of Jaina Temple No. 1.	Nine lines	Corrupt Sanskrit-Nagari ...	Samvat 1493 Magha, sudi 10, Buddha (dha) dina.	Records the installation of an image (*bimbam*) by one Mahichandra.
5	Ditto ditto ...	Parapet slab of Jaina Temple No. 1.	Five lines	Sanskrit-Nagari	...	Records the genealogy of a certain Jaina Saint Viranamdi by name (*1.4*).
6	Ditto ditto ...	Jaina pillar found in Jaina Temple No. 1 : first face.	Two inscriptions of two lines each	Ditto	Probably the same date as in inscription No. 10	Records names of donors who are Mahindrasimha and Sahasimha, the donors themselves being represented as kneeling in the middle portion of the base of the image.
7	Ditto ditto ...	Jaina pillar found in Jaina Temple No. 1 : 2nd face.	Two inscriptions of one line each.	Ditto	Ditto ...	Records names of two donors named Savini and Salakhi.
8	Ditto ditto ...	Jaina pillar found in Jaina Temple No. 1 : 3rd face.	Two inscriptions of three lines each.	Ditto	Ditto ...	Records names of two donors named Pandita Ajitasimha and Pandita Lalitasimha.
9	Ditto ditto ...	Jaina pillar found in Jaina Temple No. 1 : 4th face.	Two inscriptions of two lines each.	Ditto	Ditto ...	Records names of two donors Sirisimha and Jasadeva.
10	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ten lines	Ditto	Samvat 1113, Jeshtha sudi 1.	Records the making of the column on which the inscription is carved by Kalyanasimha.

11	Ditto	ditto	...	On base of a standing image of a Tirthankara.	Two lines	...	Ditto	Samvat 1095	Records obeisance of a certain *arjika* or lay-woman named Indua (?).
12	Ditto	ditto	...	Parapet slab of Jaina Temple No. 1.	One line	...	Ditto	...	Mentions a son of a Madhavini Thakurani Jasadevi Indapai.
13	Ditto	ditto	...	Jaina image found in excavation of Jaina Temple No. 1.	Two lines	...	Ditto	...	Records the salutation of a certain laywoman.
14	Ditto	ditto	...	Standing image (height 4 feet 10 inches) of Gobhata in Jaina Temple No. 2.	One line	...	Ditto	...	Records that the image is one of Gobhata.
15	Ditto	ditto	...	Seated image (height 4 feet 5 inches) in Jaina Temple No. 2.	Do.	...	Ditto	Samvat 1052	Records the name of the donor.
16	Ditto	ditto	...	Seated image (height 4 feet 8 inches) in Jaina temple No. 2.	One line	...	Nagari	Samvat 1023 (?)	...
17	Ditto	ditto	...	Pedestal of an image of Adinatha found in the clearance around the Jaina Temple No. 2.	Do.	...	Sanskrit. verse Nagari	...	Records that Gunanandin Pandit, a disciple of Lokanandin, installed this image. See photo. No. 2214.
18	Ditto	ditto	...	Fragment of a pillar found at the same place as No. 17.	Two lines	...	Ditto	...	Records that the foot-prints of a Tirthankara (Jinendra) were made.
19	Ditto	ditto	...	Same pillar	Do.	...	Ditto	...	Mentions a certain *kirtiyacharya*, evidently the donor of the image.
20	Ditto	ditto	...	Headless standing image (height 3 feet) in Jaina Temple No. 3.	Do.	...	Corrupt Sanskrit-Nagari	...	Records that the image was installed by Kesava son of Jasadeva, son of Pahasa.
21	Ditto	ditto	...	Seated image (height 4 feet 8½ inches) in Jaina Temple No. 3.	One line	...	Ditto	...	[*Pra*] *tima*.
22	Ditto	ditto	...	Standing image (height 2 feet 6 inches) in Jaina Temple No. 3.	Two lines	...	Ditto	Samvat 1209	Records name of Pamdita Subhamkaradeva, Pamdita La-ladeva, *arjika* Dharma Sri Sahaji.
23	Ditto	ditto	...	Jaina Temple No. 3	Three lines	...	Sanskrit, verse Nagari	Not dated: c. 11th century.	Mentions Subhadevanatha Muni.
24	Ditto	ditto	...	Pillar of the porch of Jaina Temple No. 4.	Ten lines	...	Corrupt Sanskrit-Nagari	Samvat 1224	Records genealogy of a Jaina Pandit monk.
25	Ditto	ditto	...	Right pillar of the porch of Jaina Temple No. 4.	Two lines	...	Ditto	Samvat 1207	Mentions *acharya* Jayakirti and *arjika* Navasi.

Serial No.	Locality.	Inscribed object.	Dimensions.	Language and script.	Date and ruler's name.	Remarks.
26	Deogarh Fort, Jhansi District ...	Slab in outer wall of Jaina Temple No. 4.	Ten lines	Corrupt Sanskrit-Nagari ...	Samvat 1709, month of Agana (*agrahayana*), 14th of light fortnight, Saturday.	Mentions Nemachamdra and his ancestors.
27	Ditto ditto ...	Monolith (height 2 feet) with a Digambara Jina on each face in Jaina Temple No. 4.	Two lines on all four faces ...	Ditto ...	...	*Sarvate-bhadra-pratima*. Name of donor not intelligible. Photo. 2218.
28	Ditto ditto ...	Slab (height 4 feet 1½ inches) with two standing images in Jaina Temple No. 4.	One line	Ditto ...	...	Records names of two donors both of which are rubbed off.
29	Ditto ditto ...	Image (height 1 foot 11 inches, width 3 feet 8½ inches) in Jaina Temple No. 4.	Do.	Ditto ...	[Samvat] 1203 ...	...
30	Ditto ditto ...	Seated image (height 3 feet 8½ inches) in Jaina Temple No. 4.	Three lines	Ditto ...	...	*Arjika* Imdua.
31	Ditto ditto ...	Standing image (height 2 feet 11 inches) in the same temple.	One line	Ditto ...	...	Donor, Viracha [Indra].
32	Ditto ditto ...	Standing image (height 5 feet) in the same temple.	Do.	Ditto ...	...	*Arjika* Gani.
33	Ditto ditto ...	Pillar of pavilion on porch of same temple.	Do.	Ditto ...	...	Bhavanamdi.
34	Ditto ditto ...	Pillar in same pavilion ...	Sixteen lines	Ditto ...	Records two dates one of which is Samvat 1307.	...
35	Ditto ditto ...	Sill of western doorway of Jaina Temple No. 5.	One line	Ditto ...	Samvat 1500 ...	...
36	Ditto ditto ...	On west wall of the same temple to right of the entrance.	Three lines	Ditto ...	Samvat 1120, Magha sudi 8, Monday.	Probably date of the erection of the temple.

37	Ditto	ditto	...	Slab above eastern doorway of the same temple on the inside.	Fourteen lines	...	Ditto	...	Vikrama Samvat 1503, Bhadra su. 7, Monday when Sultan Mahmud was in the territory of Chanderigarh.	...
38	Ditto	ditto	...	Pillar in Jaina Temple No. 6	...	Two inscriptions of two and three lines, respectively.	Ditto	...	...	...
39	Ditto	ditto	...	Jaina image in the same Temple	...	Two lines	Sanskrit Stanra-Nagari	...	...	Records dedication of image by Chamdrakirtti.
40	Ditto	ditto	...	Pillar in the same temple	...	Twenty-one lines	Corrupt Sanskrit-Nagari	...	Samvat 1382, Marga sudi 5.	
41	Ditto	ditto	...	Feet (*paduka*) of a Jina in Jaina Temple No. 7.		Eight lines	Ditto	...	Vikrama Samvat 1693, Phagun sudi 8 and 1695, Pausha sudi 2.	Records erection of the *paduka*, probably of Santinatha. Also mentions a certain Maharaja dhiraja Udayasingh and his two queens and a town named Paligadh.
42-44	Ditto	ditto	...	Three sculptured pillars in Jaina Temple No. 10.		...	Metrical Sanskrit-Nagari	...	...	The inscriptions eulogize the Jinas Vrishabha, Mahavira, Santinatha, etc.
45	Ditto	ditto	...	Principal image of Jaina Temple No. 11.		Three lines	Corrupt Sanskrit-Nagari	...	Samvat 1105 ...	Records that the temple was erected by Ajitasimgh.
46	Ditto	ditto	...	Image of Santinatha in the same temple.		One line	Ditto	...	...	Records that the image was caused to be made by Bhuvanasimgh.
47-48	Ditto	ditto	...	Niches in north and south inner walls of the cella of Jaina Temple No. 12.		Do.	Ditto	...	Samvat 1210 ...	Records gift of an image by Mahasamanta Sri Udayapaladeva.
49	Ditto	ditto	...	Seated image (height 1 foot 4 inches) in the same temple.		Two lines	Ditto	...	Samvat 1105 ...	... ...
50	Ditto	ditto	...	Seated image (height 1 foot 3½ inches) in the same temple.		One line	Ditto	...	Samvat 1139 ...	Donor Madhavachamdra.
51	Ditto	ditto	...	Standing image (height 4 feet 4½ inches) of Ajita natha in the same temple.		Two lines	Ditto	...	Samvat 1176, Ashadha sudi 5, Monday.	Donor, Somati.
52	Ditto	ditto	...	Standing image (height 2 feet 6 inches) of Rishabhanatha in the same temple.		Four lines ...	Ditto	...	Samvat 1201 ...	Donor, Arjika Madansjina, *Cf.* Photo No. 2222.

Serial No.	Locality.	Inscribed object.	Dimensions.	Language and script.	Date and ruler's name.	Remarks.
53	Deogarh Fort, Jhansi District ...	Detached pillar in Mandapa of the same temple.	Six lines	Corrupt Sanskrit-Nagari ...	Samvat 1384 (?)	
54	Ditto ditto ...	Outer face of west parapet wall of Mandapa of the same temple.	Four lines	Ditto ...	Samvat 1394 ...	Indecent.
55	Ditto ditto ...	Slab (20½ inches × 11 inches) built up in modern rubble wall in the portico of the same temple.	Thirteen lines	Ditto ...	Samvat 1493, Saka 1358, Vaisasha vadi 5, Thursday.	Records that this *mandapa* of Santinatha temple was caused to be built by Pati Jug Raj with the help of Samghasiri.
56	Ditto ditto ...	Pillar (height 6 feet 2½ inches) standing in *mandapa* of the same temple.	Nine lines	Ditto ...	Samvat 1591, Margasira vati 11.	...
57	Ditto ditto ...	Slab (height 3 feet 2 inches; width 1 foot 5 inches) in the verandah of the same temple.	Do.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Records that this *jnana-sila* was written by Dhama (?) namdi and contains specimens of 18 dialects and 18 kinds of writing.
58	Ditto ditto ...	Pillar standing in the same temple	Three lines	Ditto ...	...	Mentions Chakresvari and Srikamaladevacharya and Srideva evidently donors of the Chakresvari image.
59	Ditto ditto ...	Image of Chandraprabha standing in the same temple.	One line	Ditto ...	...	Donor, Dhanya, sister of Somati. *Cf.* photo No. 2224.
60	Ditto ditto ...	Standing image (height 4 feet 2 inches) of Sambhava in the same temple.	Do.	Ditto ...	...	Donor, Rajapala.
61	Ditto ditto ...	Standing image (height 4 inches) of Ajitanatha in the same temple.	Do.	Ditto ...	...	Donor, Mathapati Jaja. *Cf.* photo No. 2226.
62-81	Ditto ditto ...	Slabs with Jaina *yakshis* in the intercolumniations of the verandah of the same temple.	Do.	Ditto ...	...	Give names of Jaina *yakshis* to which the inscriptions are attached. *Cf.* photos Nos. 2234-2253.

82	Ditto	ditto	...	Seated image height 4 feet 6 inches of Rishabha in the same temple.	Two lines	...	Ditto	Samvat 1120	*Cf.* photo No. 2228.
83	Ditto	ditto	...	Four-armed goddess (height 2 feet 11 inches) standing in the same temple.	One line	...	Ditto	...	*Cf.* photo No. 2233.
84	Ditto	ditto	...	Standing Parsvanatha (height 7 feet 3 inches) in the verandah of the same temple.	Two lines	...	Ditto		
85	Ditto	ditto	...	Standing Tirthankara (height 10 feet) in the verandah of the same Temple.	Four lines	...	Ditto	...	Mentions the name of a certain Madhavadevachandra.
86	Ditto	ditto	...	Standing Parsvanatha (height 10 feet 2 inches) in verandah of the same temple.	Six lines	...	Matrical Sanskrit-Nagari	...	Donors, two brothers Gagaka and Sivadeva.
87	Ditto	ditto	...	Standing Parsvanatha (height 8 feet) in verandah of the same temple.	Two inscriptions of 3 and 2 lines respectively.		Ditto		
88	Ditto	ditto	...	Pillar of porch to the west of Jaina Temple No. 12.	Ten lines	...	Sanskrit-Nagari ...	Samvat 919, Asvayuja Suklapaksha 14, Thursday—Bhoja-deva of Kanauj.	States that the pillar was caused to be set up by Srideva, disciple of Srikamaladeva at Luachchhagira probably the ancient name of Deogarh *Ep. Ind.*
89	Ditto	ditto	...	Pedestal in cella of Jaina Temple No. 13.	One line	...	Ditto	...	Records dedication of an image.
90	Ditto	ditto	...	Standing image (height 4 feet 7½ inches) in Jaina Temple No. 14.	Do.	...	Ditto	...	Donor, Srinagasenacharya.
91	Ditto	ditto	...	Outer entrance of Jaina Temple No. 14.	Do.	...	Ditto	...	Donor, Kallana.
92	Ditto	ditto	...	Standing image (height 4 feet 1 inch) in Jaina Temple No. 15.	Two lines	...	Ditto	...	Records dedication of the image.
93	Ditto	ditto	...	Right pillar of porch of Jaina Temple No. 16.	Four inscriptions	...	Ditto	...	Records salutations of four votaries.
94	Ditto	ditto	...	Left pillar of porch of Jaina Temple No. 16.	Five inscriptions	...	Ditto	Samvat 1208	Ditto ditto.
95	Ditto	ditto	...	Pillar inside the same temple ...	One line	...	Ditto	Samvat 1220	Records salutations of Pandit Madhavanamdi.

Serial No.	Locality.	Inscribed object.	Dimensions.	Language and script.	Date and ruler's name.	Remarks.
96	Deogarh Fort, Jhansi District ...	Seated image on pillar of the same temple.	Two lines	Hindi-Nagari.		
97	Ditto ditto ...	Pillar in the same temple ...	Light lines	Corrupt Sanskrit-Nagari. ...	Samvat 1495, Magha sudi 8, Wednesday.	
98	Ditto ditto ...	Standing image (height 4 feet) in Jaina Temple No. 17.	One line	Ditto ...	...	Donor, Sadia.
99	Ditto ditto ...	Large pillar standing in front of Jaina Temple, No. 18.	Three lines	Ditto ...	Samvat 1121 ...	States that Yasahkirttyacharya set up two *mana-stambha* in front of Rajyapala's *matha* which must be the name of the Temple No. 18.
100	Ditto ditto ...	Image of Chakresvari in Jaina Temple, No. 19.	One line	Ditto ...	...	Donor, the wife of Rajyapala, evidently the same as the builder of Temple No. 18. *Cf.* photo No. 2260.
101	Ditto ditto ...	Fragment of a slab found in the area east of Jaina Temple, No. 16.	Twelve lines incomplete ...	Ditto ...	...	Mentions a certain Maghanamdi who was a good speaker.
102	Ditto ditto ...	Image of Malini (?) in Jaina Temple No. 19.	Six lines	Metrical Sanskrit-Nagari ...	Samvat 11xx ...	States that this image of Malini (?) was caused to be made by Tribhuvanakirtti, *Cf.* photo No. 2261.
103	Ditto ditto ...	Image of Sarasvati in the same temple.	Eight lines	Ditto ...	...	States that the image of Sarasvati was caused to be made by the same person. *Cf.* photo. No. 2262.
104	Ditto ditto ...	Image of Padmavatidevi (height 11 inches) in the same temple.	Six lines	Sanskrit-Nagari	Samvat 1126 ...	States that the image of Padmavatidevi was set up by Amodini (?). Writer, Gopala Pandita. *Cf.* photo. No. 2263.
105	Ditto ditto ...	Door-way of Jaina Temple No. 20	Three lines	Ditto	...	Obliterated.
106	Ditto ditto ...	Standing image of Santinatha in the same temple.	One line	Corrupt Sanskrit-Nagari ...	...	Donor, Tribhuvanakirti.

107	Ditto	ditto ...	Standing image (height 4 feet) in the same temple.	Do.	Sanskrit-Nagari ...	Samvat 1135 ...	Donor, *arjika* Lavanasri.
108	Ditto	ditto ...	Standing image (height 5 feet 9 inches) in the same temple.	Two lines	Ditto.		
109	Ditto	ditto ...	Pedestal (height 1 foot 9 inches) of a Tirthankara image in Jaina Temple No. 20.	One line	Ditto	...	States that this image of Jina was caused to be set up by a disciple of Lokanandi.
110	Ditto	ditto ...	Standing image (height 4 feet 2 inches) in the sams temple.	Do.	Ditto	...	Donor, Bhonasaha.
111	Ditto	ditte ...	Standing image (height 4 feet 6 inches) in the same temple.	Three lines	Ditto	Samvat 1136 ...	Mentions a son of Sraja Sodhara.
112	Ditto	ditto ...	Wall of verandah of Jaina Temple No. 21.	Two lines	Ditto	...	Mentions Sri Gunanandi and other Pandits.
113	Ditto	ditto ...	Standing image (height 4 feet 11 inches) in the same temple.	One line	Ditto.		
114	Ditto	ditto ...	Seated image (height 5 feet 2 inches) of Prabhadeva in the same temple.	Two lines	Metrical Sanskrit-Nagari ...	...	States that Gunanandi, a disciple of Lokanandi, set up this image.
115	Ditto	ditto ...	Standing image (height 5 feet 4½ inches) of Prabhadeva in the same temple.	Two inscriptions of two lines each	Ditto ...	...	Ditto ditto.
116	Ditto	ditto ...	Wall of verandah of the same temple.	One line	Sanskrit-Nagari	...	The same Gunanandi.
117	Ditto	ditto ...	Standing image (height 4 feet 7½ inches) of Mallinatha in the same temple.	Do.	Ditto	...	Gift of Prabhakara.
118	Ditto	ditto ...	Standing image (height 4 feet 10 inches) in Jaina Temple No. 21.	Do.	Sanskrit-Nagari	...	Rudravana.
119	Ditto	ditto ...	Seated image (height 5 feet 1 inch) of Chandraprabha in the same temple.	Do.	Metrical Sanskrit-Nagari. ...	...	Donor, Gunanandi.
120	Ditto	ditto ...	Standing image (height 5 feet 1 inch) of Sambhava in the same temple.	Do.	Sanskrit-Nagari	...	Donor, Lalasa.
121	Ditto	ditto ...	On door frame of Jaina Temple No. 22.	Do.	Ditto	...	Reads *Sri Malava Nagatrata*.

Serial No.	Locality.	Inscribed object.	Dimensions.	Language and script.	Date and ruler's name.	REMARKS.
122	Deogarh Fort, Jhansi District ...	Standing image (height 9 feet 2 inches) in Jaina Temple No. 28.	Four lines	Sanskrit-Nagari	...	States that the image was made by the four-fold community of the Samgha.
123	Ditto ditto ...	West wall of the same temple on the outside.	One line	Ditto	Samvat 1496, Ashadha vadi 13.	
124	Ditto ditto ...	Pedestal of standing image (height 4 feet 5 inches) in Jaina Temple No. 30.	Do.	Ditto	...	Mentions Sahasrakirtti.
125	Ditto ditto ...	Boundary wall of the Jaina temples on the north side.	Five lines	Ditto	...	Records that a *dana-sala* was made by certain Pandits.
126	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto	Two lines	Ditto	...	Records that a *dana-sala* was made by a *goshthi*.
127	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto	Three lines	Ditto	...	Mentions a *goshthi*.
128	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto	Two lines	Ditto	...	Mentions Sri Nemideva Pandita.
129	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto	Three lines, mostly obliterated ...	Ditto	...	Mentions a *dana-sala*.
130	Ditto ditto ...	Sidh-ki-gupha	Five lines	Hindi-Nagari	Samvat 1545 ...	Mention a certain Raja Vira
131	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto	Seven lines	Ditto	Samvat 1808 ...	Mentions Anupsingh Bahadur and Harisingh, etc.
132	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto	Ten lines	Ditto	Samvat 1789, Vaisakha sudi [9].	Mentions Maharajadhiraja Devisimha, his grandson Durgasimha, then date and after it Rajas Udetsigh Chhatrasal, Kusalsigh, and Tejsingh.
133	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto	...	...	...	So-called shell characters.
134	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto	...	...	...	Ditto.

135	Ditto	ditto	Rajghati	Eight lines		Sanskrit-Nagar	Samvat 1154; Kirtivarman.	*Ind. Ant.*, Volume XVIII, page 288.
136	Ditto	ditto	Rajghati left jamb of the cave	Seven lines		Hindi-Nagari	Samvat 1549, Phalguna sudi 10.	
137	Ditto	ditto	Ditto ditto	Two lines		Ditto	Samvat 1126, Chait sudi 15, Thursday.	
138	Ditto	ditto	Fragment of a pillar near the Baoli	Thirteen lines		Sanskrit-Nagari	Samvat 1016, Madhu sukla 14.	Mentions Tribhuvanakirti, a disciple of Devendrakirtti, a disciple of Ratnakirtti of the Sarasvati gachchha of the Srimulasamgha.
139	Ditto	ditto	Fragment	Ten lines		Ditto	Samvat 1631, Phalguna vadi 10, Saturday.	Mentions certain Pandits.
140	Ditto	ditto	Well near the village of Deogarh	Do.		Ditto	Samvat 1712, expired, Saka 1577, Jyeshtha, sukla 8, Friday, Uttara-nakshatra, *ghatis* 17.	Records that this well was caused to be built by Svami Jugirvana together with a garden called *vihara-vana*.
141–42	Ditto	ditto	*Sati* stones near the village of Deogarh.			Nagari.		
143–54	Ditto	ditto	Twelve *sati* stones near the village of Deogarh.			Ditto	Samvat 1686, 1695, 1670, 1876, 1688, 1731, 1716, 1709, 1710, 1732, 18xx, 1692.	
155	Sijahri near Mahoba, District Hamirpur.		*Sati* stone, ½ mile from the village	Five lines		Ditto		Contains the name of the village Sijahri.
156	Rahilya near Mahoba, District Hamirpur.		Basement of the temple	One line				Masons' marks.
157	Mahoba, District Hamirpur		Doorway of mosque	Five lines		Persian-Naskh	722 H.—Ghiyath-ud-din Tughlaq.	States that the mosque was built by Taj-ud-daulah.

APPENDIX B.

List of photographs taken during the year 1917-18.

Serial No.	Size.	Subject.	Locality.	District.
2178	Full ...	Iron pillar with inscription of Chandra and the great arch of the mosque.	Mihrauli ...	Delhi.
2179	Do. ...	Near view of colonnade of the mosque from S. W....	Do. ...	Do.
2180	Half ...	A detached base and capital in the mosque ...	Do. ...	Do.
2181	Do. ...	Stone niche containing a standing male figure, c. 11th Century A. D.	Do. ...	Do.
2182	Do. ...	Standing Tirthankara with rows of miniature Tirthankaras to his right and left.	Mahoba ...	Hamirpur.
2183	Do. ...	Relief showing Siva and Parvati	Do. ...	Do.
2184	Do. ...	Fragment of a relief showing two goddesses and Ganesa standing side by side, mediæval.	Do. ...	Do.
2185	Full ...	Mosque of the time of Tughlaq Shah: prayer chamber from E.	Do. ...	Do.
2186	Do. ...	Mosque of the time of Tughlaq Shah: entrance with Persian inscription from E.	Do. ...	Do.
2187	Do. ...	Rahilya Temple; near view of the *sikhara* from S.	Rahilya near Mahoba.	Do.
2188	Do. ...	Ditto ; *mandapa* from S.	Do. ...	Do.
2189	Do. ...	Ditto ; showing design of the ceiling of the *mandapa* and the modern buttresses in the *antarala*.	Do. ...	Do.
2190	Do. ...	Ditto ; general view from S. ...	Do. ...	Do.
2191	Do. ...	Jaina temple from S. E.	Makarbai near Mahoba.	Do.
2192	Do. ...	Ditto ditto S. W.	Do. ...	Do.
2193	Do. ...	Ditto ditto N. E.	Sijari near Mahoba	Do.
2194	Half ...	Inscribed *sati* stone showing a male and a female standing side by side.	Do. ...	Do.
2195	Full ...	General view of the hill on which the Fort stands from N.	Deogarh ...	Jhansi.
2196	Do. ...	Eastern gate of the Fort from E.	Do. ...	Do.
2197	Do. ...	Part of north rampart of the Fort with two bastions	Do. ...	Do.
2198	Do. ...	Two niches in rock near rock-cut *baoli*, with reliefs containing Ganesa and two other figures and a Siva *lingam*, respectively.	Do. ...	Do.
2199	Do. ...	Relief showing the eight goddesses and Ganesa in the rock near the rock-cut *baoli*.	Do. ...	Do.
2200	Do. ...	Narghati: niche containing a standing figure of Vishnu. Perhaps Gupta period.	Do. ...	Do.
2201	Do. ...	Narghati: relief in rock showing the 8 goddesses and Ganesa with a Gupta inscription above it recording their dedication.	Do. ...	Do.
2202	Half ...	Narghati: niche containing a standing figure of Surya.	Do. ...	Do.
2203	Full ...	Deogarh Fort: Hathi gate from W., after clearance of jungle.	Do. ...	Do.
2204	10″ × 12″...	Deogarh Fort: general view of Jaina temples Nos. 3 to 9 from N. E., after clearance of jungle.	Do. ...	Do.
2205	Ditto ...	Deogarh Fort: general view of Jaina temples Nos. 7, 12—17, 23 and 24, after clearance of jungle.	Do. ...	Do.
2206	Ditto ...	Deogarh Fort: general view of Jaina temples Nos. 7, 8, 11, 12 from N. W., after clearance of jungle.	Do. ...	Do.

List of photographs taken during the year 1917-18—continued.

Serial No.	Size.	Subject.	Locality.	District.
2207	10″ × 12″...	Deogarh Fort: general view of Jaina temple No. 12 from N. W., after clearance of jungle.	Deogarh ...	Jhansi.
2208	Ditto ...	Deogarh Fort: general view of Jaina Temples Nos. 16—20, 23 and 24 from S, after clearance of jungle.	Do. ...	Do.
2209	Ditto ...	Deogarh Fort: general view of Jaina temples Nos. 25—31, from S., after clearance of jungle.	Do. ...	Do.
2210	Full ...	Deogarh Fort: Jaina Temple No. 1 from S. W., before repairs.	Do. ...	Do.
2211	Do. ...	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	Do.
2212	Do. ...	Deogarh Fort: Jaina Temple No. 1 from N., after conservation.	Do ...	Do.
2213	Do. ...	Deogarh Fort: Jaina Temple No. 1 from N. E., after conservation.	Do. ...	Do.
2214	Do. ...	Deogarh Fort: inscribed pedestal of an image (height 1 foot 1 inch) from Jaina Temple No. 2.	Do. ...	Do.
2215	Do. ...	Deogarh Fort: Jaina Temple No 4, S. W. corner showing ramification of suckers of a *pipal* tree.	Do. ...	Do.
2216	Half ...	Deogarh Fort: Jaina Temple No. 4, sculpture showing a two-armed Jaina goddess seated on a lotus throne with a Tirthankara above her.	Do ...	Do.
2217	Do. ...	Deogarh Fort: Jaina Temple No. 4, sculpture showing a two-armed Jaina goddess, but the goddess is standing.	Do. ...	Do.
2218	Do. ...	Deogarh Fort: Jaina Temple No. 4, inscribed *sarvatobhadrika pratima* (height 1 foot 11½ inches) with a standing Tirthankara on each side.	Do. ...	Do.
2219	Full ...	Deogarh Fort: Jaina Temple No. 10, from S. E., after clearance of jungle.	Do. ...	Do.
2220	Do. ...	Deogarh Fort: pavilion to west of Jaina Temple No. 12.	Do. ...	Do.
2221	Do. ...	Deogarh Fort: standing image (height 3 feet 4 inches) of Gomatesvara or Bahubali.	Do ...	Do.
2222	Half ...	Deogarh Fort: inscribed sculpture (height 2 feet 6 inches) representing Rishabhanatha standing with rows of other Tirthankaras.	Do. ...	Do.
2223	Full ...	Deogarh Fort: inscribed sculpture (height 2 feet 6 inches) representing Rishabhanatha standing with rows of other Tirthankaras.	Do. ...	Do.
2224	Do. ...	Deogarh Fort: inscribed image (height 4 feet 5½ inches) of Chandraprabha standing with other Tirthankaras.	Do. ...	Do.
2225	Do. ...	Deogarh Fort: inscribed sculpture (height 4 feet 4½ inches) showing Ajitanatha standing with other Jinas, etc.	Do. ...	Do.
2226	Half ...	Deogarh Fort: inscribed scultpure (height 4 feet), exhibiting Ajitanatha standing with other Jinas, etc.	Do. ...	Do.
2227	Do. ...	Deogarh Fort: inscribed sculpture (height 2 feet 1 inch) representing Jina and the happy twins (?).	Do. ...	Do.
2228	Full ...	Deogarh Fort: inscribed image (height 4 feet 6 inches) of Rishabhanatha seated with other Jinas on both sides. Inscription on rim dated 11xx.	Do. ...	Do.
2229	Half ...	Deogarh Fort: sculpture (height 3 feet 7½ inches) representing happy twins in the arms of their parents standing under a *kalpadruma*.	Do ...	Do.
2230	Do. ...	Deogarh Fort: sclupture (height 2 feet 3 inches) representing a man and a woman seated under a *kalpadruma*.	Do. ...	Do.
2231	Do. ...	Deogarh Fort: sculpture (height 2 feet) representing happy twins.	Do. ...	Do.
2232	Do. ...	Deogarh Fort: sculpture (height 2 feet 3 inches) similar to No. 2231.	Do. ...	Do.

List of photographs taken during the year 1917-18—continued.

Serial No.	Size.	Subject.	Locality.	District.
2233	Half ...	Deogarh Fort : four-armed goddess (height 2 feet 11 inches) standing.	Deogarh ...	Jhansi.
2234	Full ...	Deogarh Fort : monolithic slab showing Sulochana and Padmaprabha seated in meditation.	Do. ...	Do.
2235	Do. ...	Deogarh Fort : monolithic slab showing Sumalini and the Tirthankara Chandraprabha.	Do. ...	Do.
2236	Do. ...	Deogarh Fort : monolithic slab showing two-armed *yakshi* Bahurupi (Bahurupini) and the Tirthankara Pushpadanta.	Do. ...	Do.
2237	Do. ...	Deogarh Fort : monolithic slab showing four-armed *yakshi* Sriyadevi and the Tirthankara Sitala.	Do. ...	Do.
2238	Do. ...	Deogarh Fort : monolithic slab representing two-armed *yakshi* Vahni standing and the Tirthankara Sreyamsa.	Do. ...	Do.
2239	Do. ...	Deogarh Fort : monolithic slab showing two-armed *yakshi* Abhogarohini and Tirthankara Vasupuj (Vasupujya).	Do. ...	Do.
2240	Do. ...	Deogarh Fort : monolithic slab showing two-armed *yakshi* Sulakshana and Tirthankara Vimala.	Do. ...	Do.
2241	Do. ...	Deogarh Fort : monolithic slab showing two-armed *yakshi* Anantavirya and Tirthankara Ananta.	Do. ...	Do.
2242	Do. ...	Deogarh Fort : monolithic slab showing two-armed *yashki* Surakshita and Tirthankara Dharmma.	Do. ...	Do.
2243	Do. ...	Deogarh Fort : monolithic slab showing four-armed *yakshi* Sriyadevi and Tirthankara Santi.	Do. ...	Do.
2244	Do. ...	Deogarh Fort : monolithic slab showing four-armed *yakshi* Arakarabhi ? and Tirthankara Kumthu.	Do. ...	Do.
2245	Do. ...	Deogarh Fort : monolithic slab showing two-armed *yakshi* Taradevi and Tirthankara Ara.	Do. ...	Do.
2246	Do. ...	Deogarh Fort : monolithic slab showing two-armed *yakshi* Bhimadevi and Tirthankara Mallinatha.	Do. ...	Do.
2247	Do. ...	Deogarh Fort : monolithic slab showing four-armed *yakshi* standing on a locus and Tirthankara Munisuvrata.	Do. ...	Do.
2248	Do. ...	Deogarh Fort : monolithic slab showing two-armed *yakshi* standing and Tirthankara Nami.	Do. ...	Do.
2249	Do. ...	Deogarh Fort : monolithic slab showing four-armed *yakshi* Ambayika standing and Tirthankara [A]rishtanemi.	Do. ...	Do.
2250	Do. ...	Deogarh Fort : monolithic slab showing four-armed *yakshi* Padmavati and Tirthankara Parsva.	Do. ...	Do.
2251	Do. ...	Deogarh Fort : monolithic slab showing two-armd *yakshi* Aparajita and Tirthankara Verddhamana.	Do. ...	Do.
2252	Do. ...	Deogarh Fort : monolithic slab showing four-armed *yakshi* Chakresvari and Tirthankara Rishabhanatha.	Do. ...	Do.
2253	Do. ...	Deogarh Fort : monolithic slab showing two-armed *yakshi* Bhagavati Sarasvati and Tirthankara Abhinandana.	Do. ...	Do.
2254	Do. ...	Deogarh Fort : Temple No. 15. Detail of a pillar...	Do. ...	Do.
2255	Do. ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	Do.
2256	Do. ...	Deogarh Fort : Temple No. 15. Seated image (height 8 feet 3 inches) of a Tirthankara.	Do. ...	Do.
2257	Do. ...	Deogarh Fort : Temple No. 15. Seated image (height 6 feet 2 inches) of a Tirthankara in the north portion of the verandah.	Do. ...	Do.
2258	Do. ...	Deogarh Fort : Temple No. 15. Image (height 4 feet 7 inches) of two-armed goddess with a circular halo.	Do. ...	Do.

NOTE.—Photographs Nos. 2234 to 2253 contain images of Jaina *yakshis* carved on monolithic slabs in the intercolumniations of the verandah of Temple No. 12 beginning from the west end of the south side.

List of photographs taken during the year 1917-18—continued.

Serial No.	Size.	Subject.	Locality.	District.
2259	Full ...	Deogarh Fort : Temple No. 19, from N. E., after clearance of *débris* from its sides.	Deogarh ...	Jhansi.
2260	Do. ...	Deogarh Fort : Temple No. 15, sculpture representing sixteen-armed *yakshi* Chakresvari in *lalita-mudra* on her vehicle.	Do. ...	Do.
2261	Do. ...	Deogarh Fort : Temple No. 19 : sculpture (height 4 feet 11 inches) representing the *yakshi* Mahni or Sumalini. Dedicated by Tribhuvanakirti. C. 1070 A. D.	Do. ...	Do.
2262	Do. ...	Deogarh Fort : Temple No. 19 : sculpture (height 5 feet 2 inches) representing the *yakshi* Sarasvati. C. 1070 A. D.	Do. ...	Do.
2263	Half ...	Deogarh Fort : Temple No. 19. Fragment (height 11 inches) bearing the feet of the *yakshi* Padmavatidevi with a male and a female attendant. Dated Samvat 1126.	Do. ...	Do.
2264	Full ...	Deogarh Fort : two-armed *yakshi* standing, rosary in right and a lotus flower in left hand ; on both sides rows of Jinas.	Do. ...	Do.
2265	Do. ...	Deogarh Fort : fragment of a door-jamb with a *yakshi* with attendants and Jinas above her.	Do. ...	Do.
2266	Do. ...	Deogarh Fort : Varaha temple from E., after clearance of jungle, but before excavation.	Do. ...	Do.
2267	Do. ...	Deogarh Fort : Varaha temple, after excavation ...	Do. ...	Do.
2268	Do. ...	Deogarh Fort : Varaha temple, from S. W. before conservation.	Do. ...	Do.
2269	Do. ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	Do.
2270	Do. ...	Deogarh Fort : Varaha temple, from N. W., before conservation.	Do. ...	Do.
2271	Do. ...	Deogarh Fort : Varaha temple, panel from the north wall of the shrine, representing the deliverance of the lord of elephants by Vishnu. Discovered on the top of the terrace of the temple.	Do. ...	Do.
2272	Do. ...	Deogarh Fort : Varaha temple, panel from the west wall of the shrine representing Narayana and Nara practising penance on the Himalaya. Unearthed on the west side of the temple. Late Gupta.	Do. ...	Do.
2273	Do. ...	Deogarh Fort : Varaha temple, panel from the south wall of the shrine representing Narayana reclining on the folds of the snake-god Ananta with figures of four gods above him. Late Gupta period.	Do. ...	Do.
2274	Do. ...	Deogarh Fort : Varaha temple, slab which formed part of the scene in No. 2273, representing the demons Madhu and Kaitabha, three *ayudha-purushas* and the goddess Yoganidra-Durga. Late Gupta period.	Do. ...	Do.
2275	Do. ...	Deogarh Fort : standing image of Vishnu (height 4 feet 8 inches) without feet. Two of the arms are also missing. Late Gupta. Discovered in the Fort near the Varaha temple.	Do. ...	Do.
2276	Do. ...	Gupta temple : view of the area to the west of the temple enclosed by the modern surrounding wall, from S. E.	Do. ...	Do.
2277	Do. ...	Gupta temple : view of the area to the south of the temple with side of the temple.	Do. ...	Do.
2278	10″ × 12″ ...	Gupta temple : detailed view of the doorway of the temple from W.	Do. ...	Do.
2279	Ditto ...	Gupta temple : detailed view of the panel in the north wall of the temple representing the deliverance of the lord of the elephants by Vishnu.	Do. ...	Do.
2280	Ditto ...	Gupta temple : detailed view of the panel on the east side representing Narayana and Nara practising penance on the Himalayas.	Do. ...	Do.

List of photographs taken during the year 1917-18—continued.

Serial No.	Size.	Subject.	Locality.	District.
2281	10″ × 12° ...	Gupta temple : detailed view of the panel on the south side representing Sesha-sayi-Narayana with gods above and the demons Madhu, Kaitabha, three *ayudha-purushas* and the goddess Yoganidra-Durga below him.	Deogarh ...	Jhansi.
2282	Full ...	Gupta temple: sculpture representing the scene in the Panchavati forest from the Ramayana, when Lakshmana at the behest of Rama cut off the nose and ear of Surpanakha. The sculpture was removed from the modern surrounding wall.	Do. ...	Do.
2283	Do. ...	Gupta temple : panel representing presumably Rama and Lakshmana's visit to hermitage of Sabari or to the hermitage of Ahalya, wife of Gautama. Unearthed near the south stair of the temple in last year's excavations.	Do. ...	Do.
2284	Do. ...	Gupta temple : sculpture representing a man and a boy, the former drawing a bow to his right shoulder in the act of shooting an arrow and the latter stringing a bow, probably Rama and Lakshmana.	Do. ...	Do.
2285	Do. ...	Gupta temple : panel (height 2 feet 3 inches, width 3 feet 4½ inches) containing two niches one of which exhibits an amorous couple accompanied by a boy and the other a man between a woman and a boy. Unearthed in the past year's excavations.	Do. ...	Do.
2286	Do. ...	Gupta temple : slab (height 2 feet 3 inches; width 4 feet) with two niches representing amorous couples. Unearthed in the past year's excavations.	Do. ...	Do.
2287	½ plate ...	Gupta temple: sculpture (height 1 foot 9½ inches ; w. 1 foot 1½ inches) broken at top, showing a man and a woman standing side by side ; removed from the modern surrounding wall.	Do. ...	Do.
2288	Half ...	Gupta temple: fragmentary sculpture representing two mace-bearers with a woman between them. Unearthed in the past year's excavations.	Do. ...	Do.
2289	Do. ...	Gupta temple : sculpture (height 1 foot 11 inches ; w. 1 foot 9 inches) carved on front and on the flanks. The front exhibits five female musicians. Unearthed in the past year's excavations.	Do. ...	Do.
2290	Full ...	Gupta temple : slab (height 1 foot 1 inch ; w. 3 feet 4½ inches) showing a man and a woman seated on a raised platform and attending a musical performance taking place on both sides of them. Unearthed in the past year's excavations. The sculpture occupied one of the offsets of the plinth.	Do. ...	Do.
2291	Do. ...	Gupta temple : stone (height 1 foot 1 inch ; w. 3 feet 5 inches) containing three female busts and dwarfish musicians each in a separate niche. Unearthed in the past year's excavations.	Do. ...	Do.
2292	Do. ...	Gupta temple : stone (height 1 foot 1 inch ; w. 2 feet 1 inch) showing a female bust in a niche with a dwarfish dancer in a niche on either side. Unearthed in the past year's excavations.	Do. ...	Do.
2293	Do. ...	Gupta temple: slab (height 2 feet ; w. 1 foot 10 inches) showing five female musicians. On each flank a naked *yaksha*. Removed from the modern surrounding wall.	Do. ...	Do.
2294	Do. ...	Gupta temple : stone (height 11 inches ; w. 3 feet 2 inches) showing pairs of lovers etc. The stab probably occupied one of the offsets of the plinth. Unearthed in the past year's excavations.	Do. ...	Do.
2295	Do. ...	Gupta temple : stone (height 1 foot ½ inch ; w. 4 feet 4 inches) showing in the middle two warriors with maces fighting each other. The scene at the right end perhaps shows that the fight ends in the death of both warriors. Identification uncertain. Unearthed in past year's excavations.	Do. ...	Do.

List of photographs taken during the year 1917-18—continued.

Serial No.	Size.	Subject.	Locality.	District.
2296	Full ...	Gupta temple : fragment (height 1 foot 10 inches) showing the upper half of a figure of Vishnu who must have been seated on the coils of the Ananta snake in the *bhogasana-mudra*. Similar to the figure in the centre of the lintel of the Gupta temple. Unearthed in past year's excavations.	Deogarh ...	Jhansi.
2297	Half ...	Gupta temple : seven female heads (height 3½ inches to 6 inches) found in the past year's excavations.	Do. ...	Do.
2298	Do. ...	Gupta temple : five heads (height 5½ inches to 9 inches) four of which belong to Vishnu images. Found in last year's excavations.	Do. ...	Do.
2299	Full ...	Gupta temple : six pieces (total height 1 foot 10 inches) which fit together, of a standing image of Vishnu representing the feet and part of right leg, lower hands and detached head, a male and a female attendant, etc. Found in the excavations in the south portion of the compound of the temple.	Do. ...	Do.
2300	Half ...	Gupta temple : two fragments (height 5½ inches and 7½ inches) showing headless bust of a man and a woman each holding a baby. Found in the past year's excavations.	Do. ...	Do.
2301	Do. ...	Gupta temple : two fragments (height 8 inches and 8½ inches) showing chests of a woman and a man. Excavated in the year under review.	Do. ...	Do.
2302	Do. ...	Gupta temple : fragment representing the head and shoulders of Vishnu of the three-faced type, similar to the Vishnu image of Kashmir. Mediæval period. Excavated in past year's operations.	Do. ...	Do.
2303	Quarter ...	Gupta temple : fragment representing upper half of male image with *makuta* but without arms. Possibly Vishnu. Excavated in past year's operations.	Do. ...	Do.
2304	Do. ...	Gupta temple : fragment showing a man seated in grief with head of cow visible above his head. Excavated in past year's diggings.	Do ...	Do.
2305	Do. ...	Gupta temple : head of a horse (height 7½ inches) and head of bull (height 6 inches) found in past year's excavations.	Do. ...	Do.
2306	Do. ...	Gupta temple : head (height 7 inches) of Vishnu holding quoit (*chakra*). Fine Gupta work. Found in past year's excavations.	Do. ...	Do.
2307	Do. ...	Gupta temple : fragment (height 1 foot 6½ inches ; w. 1 foot 2 inches) showing man and woman standing side by side. Found in last year's excavations.	Do. ...	Do.
2308	Half ...	Gupta temple : slab (height 1 foot 7 inches ; w. 1 foot 4 inches) exhibiting figure of Ganapati dancing *tandava* dance. Mediæval. Removed from the modern surrounding wall.	Do. ...	Do.
2309	Do. ...	Gupta temple : fragmentary sculpture (height 1 foot 1 inch ; w. 1 foot 8 inches) representing lower half of Siva seated in *lalita-mudra*, with Parvati on his left thigh. On base two-armed Ganesa, bull, lion and Karttikeya. Found in past year's excavations.	Do. ...	Do.
2310	Quarter ...	Gupta temple : fragment (height 7 inches) exhibiting a large-bellied male figure without feet, holding a goblet between his hands. Found in last year's excavations.	Do. ...	Do.
2311	Full ...	Sculpture (height 2 feet 7 inches ; w. 1 foot 9 inches) showing Rama standing with his bow across his left shoulder, with Sita to his right and Lakshmana to his left. The sculpture was found in the forest.	Do. ...	Do.
2312	Half ...	Sculpture (height 1 foot 3 inches ; w. 1 foot 2 inches) exhibiting a scene from the Ramayana, presumably the installation of Sugriva by Rama. Found in the forest.	Do. ...	Do.

List of photographs taken during the year 1917-18.—continued.

Serial No.	Size.	Subject.	Locality.	District.
2313	Quarter ...	Fragment (height 1 foot 2½ inches; w. 7 inches) exhibiting two monkey warriors, presumably a scene from the Ramayana. Found in the forest.	Deogarh ...	Jhansi.
2314	Half ...	Fragment representing an uncertain scene from the Ramayana. Found in the forest.	Do. ...	Do.
2315 to 2322	Full and Half.*	Sati stones near Deogarh, some of which are inscribed.	Do. ...	Do.
2323	Quarter ...	Head (height 11 inches) of Vishnu found in the forest.	Do. ...	Do.
2324	Do. ...	Head (height 8 inches) of man with beard. Modern.	Do. ...	Do.
2325	Full ...	Slab (height 2 feet 7 inches; w. 1 foot 8 inches) showing a man and a woman standing holding a baby between them. Found in the forest.	Do. ...	Do.
2326	Do. ...	Fragment of door-jamb exhibiting the river-goddess Yamuna standing on her vehicle, the tortoise with a male umbrella-holder and two other male figures. Found in the forest. Gupta work.	Do. ...	Do.
2327	Half ...	Relief representing a pair of happy twins, of Jaina mythology, in the arms of their parents seated under a *kalpa-druma*. Found in the forest.	Do. ...	Do.
2328	Do. ...	Relief (height 2 feet; w. 1 foot 10 inches) showing a prince seated on a cushion with a number of female attendants. Found on river bank near Bahmanian ghât.	Do, ...	Do.
2329	Do. ...	Relief (height 1 foot 10 inches; w. 2 feet 1 inch) showing a domestic scene. Found in the forest.	Do. ...	Do.
2330	Do. ...	Figure of Ganesa seated. Lower fore-arms missing. Found in the forest.	Do. ...	Do.
2331	Full ...	Area between the monasteries, the Dhamekh Stupa and the Sculpture Shed showing the clearance works carried out in the year under report.	Sarnath ...	Benares.
2332	Do. ...	Stupas and other structures around the Jagat Singh Stupa showing repairs carried out during the year under report.	Do. ...	Do.
2333	Do. ...	Stupas to the south of the Jagat Singh Stupa showing repairs and the clearance of the western area of the site.	Do. ...	Do.
2334	Do. ...	Area to the west of the main shrine, showing improvements carried out.	Do. ...	Do.
2335	Half ...	Mediæval monastery excavated in the area to the west of Kittoe's monastery.	Do. ...	Do.
2336	Do. ...	Ditto ditto ditto	Do. ...	Do.
2337	Full ...	Area between Main Shrine and Jaina temple Stupa showing clearance works and new stone stair provided in the slope of the trench.	Do. ...	Do.
2338	Half ...	New stone stair provided in the slope of the trench east of the Main Shrine.	Do. ...	Do.
2339	Do. ...	Archæological Museum showing improvements to the approaches.	Do. ...	Do.
2340	Do. ...	Monolith (G. 34 of S. M. Cat.) representing scenes from the story of Krishna's life. First face.	Do. ...	Do.
2341	Do. ...	Monolith (G. 34 of S. M. Cat.) representing scenes from the story of Krishna's life. Second face.	Do. ...	Do.
2342	Do. ...	Monolith (G. 34 of S. M. Cat.) representing scenes from the story of Krishna's life. Third face.	Do. ...	Do.
2343	Do. ...	Monolith (G. 34 of S. M. Cat.) representing scenes from the story of Krishna's life. Fourth face.	Do. ...	Do.
2344	Do. ...	Figure (height 1 foot 4¾ inches) of a four-armed goddess holding a rosary and lotus flowers in the upper hands and a bowl on the lower hands in the lap. Similar to the goddess in the group B (*e*) 6 in the Museum. Found in the area west of the Jagat Singh Stupa 1 foot below the surface.	Do. ...	Do.

* Full Nos. 2315, 2317-2319. Half Nos. 2316, 2320-22.

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List of photographs taken during the year 1917-18.—concluded.

Serial No.	Size.	Subject.	Locality.	District.
2345	Half ...	Three heads and four other fragmentary sculptures found in the clearance of the site.	Sarnath ...	Benares.
2346	Full ...	Six earthen vessels including a well-preserved alms-bowl found in Kittoe's monastery.	Do. ...	Do.
2347	Do. ...	Temple No. 12 showing repairs	Saheth-Maheth ...	Gonda and Bahraich.
2348	Do. ...	Group of stupas to the north of monastery No. 19 showing defective conservation.	Do. ...	Do.
2349	Do. ...	Chankrama near the Kosamba-kuti showing defective conservation.	Do. ...	Do.
2350	Do. ...	Muhammadan tomb of Kabir Shah	Maghar ...	Basti.
2351	Do ...	Ancient ruins showing the larger and smaller temples. From S.	Amb ...	Shahpur.
2352	Do. ...	The larger temple : east face	Do. ...	Do.
2353	Do. ...	Ditto west face showing defective conservation.	Do. ...	Do.
2354	Half ...	Ditto entrance showing defective conservation.	Do. ...	Do.
2355	Do. ...	Ditto detail of defective conservation	Do. ...	Do.
2356	Do. ...	Ditto fragment of door-jamb ...	Do. ...	Do.
2357	Do. ...	The smaller temple : from N.	Do. ...	Do.
2358	Do. ...	Ditto E.	Do. ...	Do.
2359	Full ...	Temple : detail of pendentive	Malot ...	Jhelum.
2360	Do. ...	Temple : front view	Siv-ganga ...	Do.
2361	Half ...	Satghara temples, general view from S. E. ...	Katas ...	Do.
2362	Full ...	Ancient basement of temple or Buddhist stupa to east of the Satghara temples, modern temple of Ramachandra and another modern building.	Do. ...	Do.
2363	Do. ...	Satghara temples : Temple No. 1 from E ...	Do. ...	Do.
2364	Half ...	Ditto Temple No. 8 to south of principal temple No. 1. From S. W.	Do. ...	Do.
2365	Full ...	Ditto front view	Do. ...	Do.
2366	Half ...	Modern temple of Ramachandra ; entrance with three-faced statuette of Vishnu in niche.	Do. ...	Do.
2367	Full ...	Collection of loose sculptures found in excavation at the Gupta temple and in the forest.	Deogarh ...	Jhansi.

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